

Y'S MAGIC CITY. | THIS COURT ALWAYS BUSY.

MORE MAGICAL THAN TYPICAL EAST SIDE CASES BEFORE
THE JURY

Builders' Men, in **Tangle to**
Down-Kitchen Real Estate
Panic When the Bubble
Hoping for Prosperity.
 the **Chicago Record.**
 Ky, Sept. 13.—To a stranger
 the present time this
 "bubble's" Last Man" was
 appropriate to the situation:
 "There had no sound nor tread,
 were drifting with the dead
 where all was dumb.
 "There scarcely any signs of life.
 "In business houses in the place
 the boards across the windows
 were nailed in tight. No one
 one can scarcely believe that
 say thoroughfare of "boom
 ous sold on this street for \$500
 a Middleboro street railway
 been for the rank weeds that
 along its entire length.
 "The houses on the vacant places
 piled in the dirt. The Waite
 works, cost more than the
 which were in operation but a
 rusting and rotting down. The
 more Hotel, which was crowded
 met a few years ago, is deserted.
 "The houses here seems to be a
 the citizens who are trying
 thing here scarcely ever sells
 "Immense city" into which poured
 0,000 of English and Ameri-
 ican which was to be the Sheffield

Most of the Litigants Hebrons and Poor-
 Lawyers Who Expect to Rise—A Wicked
 Farmer—How Costs Mount Up—Specu-
 lating in Law suits—Sharp Conflicts.
 "In July, August, and thus far in September
 I have disposed of two thousand—yes,
 twenty-five hundred—matters, and there is no
 let up in the work. In view of that fact, and
 that this court room is not fit to stable a horse
 in, I must insist upon hearing now only cases
 involving immediate necessities: work, labor,
 and services cases, landlord and tenant cases;
 others must go over."
 Civil Justice Henry M. Goldfoale said this
 sharply to two lawyers who were endeavoring
 to force their way into the court of those classes
 of the Fifth District Civil Court.
 "But, your Honor, this is the case of a poor
 man trying to collect his wages," pleaded the
 lawyer for the plaintiff.
 "No," replied the Justice emphatically, "It
 is the case of an auctioneer suing for his com-
 mission. It is not urgent." He glanced at
 the plaintiff. "It is not a poor man's case."
 That is a relative term. The plaintiff is
 other company might have been considered
 poor; not there. He was comfortably dressed;
 wore a collar and necktie, and carried a watch.
 Many of the plaintiffs were suing for very
 small wage sums, ranging from \$3 to \$30, and
 all looked as if they were in immediate need
 of the money. "A girl, a white, a fair, a
 acid, flower-maker, asked for the smallest
 sum, \$3; a female circus performer for the
 largest, \$30.
 The court room is a long, narrow hall, a
 portion of each side opening by windows on
 narrow tenement courts which give but little
 light. The benches for the lawyers are on
 two narrow sections of wooden forms crowded
 with the people of the district. The women
 are usually well-combed, and go there either
 their wages, or to show cause why they should
 not be released from jail;—some of the
 sewing machine company should not take their
 half-paid-for machines away from them. It
 is not the money, but the fact that the
 the paltry sums involved mean more than do the

[illegible]

"What are you suing for?" the Justice asked, glancing at the papers in the case.

Shirley, who was standing and the interpreter repeated the question.

"Wages," she said.

"How long?"

"And he agreed to pay you \$3?"

"Yes."

"Did you demand your wages?"

"Yes."

"He never paid the?"

"Judgment for plaintiff. Step down."

The Justice then stepped and defered the case. The circumstances were noted and the character of the work, the agreement, &c., but if not the details of the case. The first thing that it is that when a plaintiff secures judgment for work, labor, and service, other than the demand of a fine, the plaintiff is entitled to a wage, which is either \$5 or \$10, according to the amount sued for, and failure to pay the demand is a contempt of court. The plaintiff in jail, yet scores of employers of labor in that town will refuse to pay for the laborer's demand, that is, for the charge of not having to pay at all.

"The wicked partner" case tried. A gride demanded \$10.50 for a week and a half wages as an expert milliner. One of the men who was being scolded. The girl, he said, asked \$7 a week, but that was not agreed to. He left it to his partner, who decided the case.

The girl testified that she asked \$7 a week, and was put at work and nothing was said about the wages. She was in the middle of the second week \$5 a week was offered to her and she left. She asked what the other partner had to say, and the other partner appeared. The Justice recognized him and said:

"The case is closed. The partner has told exactly the same story that has been told this morning, only that you said the partner who testified for the defendant made the contract. Judgment for the plaintiff."

The youthful partners looked crestfallen and angry.

The case of the circus performer, a young woman of the district, shows how the costs are paid. She was being scolded. She said, speaking English. Her wages were \$12.50 a week. So judgment for the circus performer was given. She was not to have a defence, and so judgment went for the plaintiff with costs. She will get the rest of the \$12.50. The Justice said that he gives her to discourage the employers of the laborer. The Justice said that he gives her to the \$30 her employers must not be performer. They must pay the marshal of the town.

[illegible]